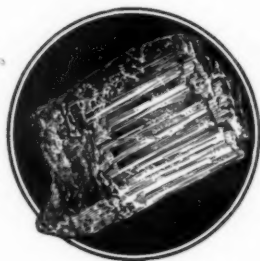


ASBESTOS

Vol. 3

FEBRUARY, 1922

No. 8



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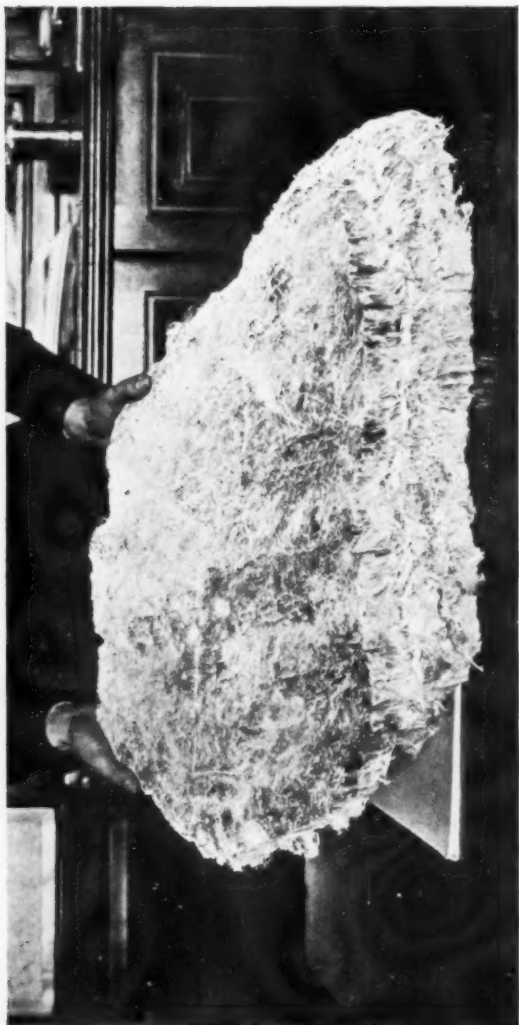
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February, 1922

Page Three



This piece of No. 1 Crude Asbestos is from a gigantic seam in the Bell Mine, owned by Keasbey & Mattison Company. The seam appears to be about 50 feet high and 80 feet long, running from five to seven inches in thickness, but interspersed with numerous breaks so that the fibre does not actually run more than two or three inches in length.

The piece illustrated weighs approximately 150 pounds and is believed to be the largest single piece of unbroken crude ever mined. At that a much larger piece, in fact one four or five times as big, might have been obtained, but of course would have been very awkward to handle. We are obliged to Dr. R. V. Mattison for the picture from which this plate was made.

ASBESTOS

Applications of Asbestos by Sulphite Mills

By R. L. Gregory, E. E., Interlake Pulp & Paper Company

Very few of our present day industrial institutions manufacturing a sole product, employ as many different kinds of machinery in the course of production as does the sulphite mill.

A very large proportion of Asbestos and its products is used in connection with machinery; in fact we believe we could count on our ten fingers the uses made of Asbestos which have no connection with machinery. It follows therefore that in a little tour around a sulphite mill we see Asbestos used in a great variety of ways—that is we see it because we are looking for it. Asbestos is used in such obscure places, and in many cases in such diminutive quantities that the casual observer would probably pass by nine tenths of the uses without even suspecting Asbestos of being connected with them.

WOOD PREPARING DEPARTMENT

In following the process from start to finish, the first department visited is the wood preparing department.

Here the wood is prepared for the cooking process by sawing, barking and chipping. One of the most important uses of Asbestos in this department is on friction and brake clutches on the various drives connected with the barking apparatus.

Aside from this, the electrical apparatus probably furnishes the most interesting uses. Such machinery as chippers, barkers, crushers, etc., vary greatly in load, hence the motor handling them must be designed for this sort of work. For that reason the proper motor to use is the slip ring type, since this will handle a heavy torque much better than the squirrel cage type. These motors are controlled by drum type control and resistance and in these drums *each particular finger and contact is separated from its neighbor by arc deflectors*, which are of Asbestos composition.

When these are deflectors burn thru they are replaced with new ones if extra ones are kept on hand, but it often happens that extra ones are not to be had and in such emergencies the burnt parts of the arc deflector are cleaned

— A S B E S T O S —

thoroly, the deflector laid on some flat surface, preferably a piece of slate or hard wood; then a stiff mixture of Asbestos Cement and Silicate of Soda is made, and after being well mixed, to the consistency of soft putty, is applied to the burnt place in the deflector until it is built up to its original form. It is then baked, given a couple of coats of shellac, and is ready for use again. The whole process takes less than fifteen minutes and often these built up deflectors outwear several new ones.

Drum controllers are lined with Asbestos Paper. In mounting resistance banks, steel cabinets are often used and in such instances are lined with one-quarter inch Asbestos Board.

WOOD COOKING DEPARTMENT

After leaving the wood preparing department, the chips are conveyed to the Digestors, where they are cooked. Here Asbestos is used in covering the steam piping, etc., but the most important use is as gaskets. Since the chips are cooked in Sulphuric Acid (H_2SO_4) all fittings must be of acid resisting material, such as bronze, copper or lead. In order to make the fittings tight, gaskets of acid resisting qualities should be used, and since Asbestos is a composition of Hydrous Silicate of Magnesia, it is acid-proof and gives excellent results.

Asbestos Lumber is often used in this department for mounting test instruments and gauges, and when given a couple of coats of acid resisting paint makes a very neat job.

TESTING AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

In the testing and chemical laboratories we find frequent use of Asbestos made in connection with the electric end of the laboratory. Nearly every laboratory in a sulphite or paper mill uses electric ovens for heating purposes in various tests. Some of these ovens are of metal lined with Asbestos, while others are made entirely of Asbestos Board. The heating element in most all cases is wound around Asbestos composition tubes or cores, which not only insulate electrically but also thermally.

Again we find Asbestos used in the backing of the heating element on hot plates, which are a necessity in all laboratories where liquids are heated slowly and at various temperatures.

— A S B E S T O S —

In a certain chemical and research laboratory there is an interesting piece of apparatus which was used for testing dirt, etc., in the product. It consists of a wooden box about three feet long and possibly two feet wide by eighteen inches deep. This box was lined with about one quarter inch Asbestos Sheet, painted with the whitest of enamels. In the bottom of the box were six 220 watt Mazda lamps, and over the top of it was a piece of ordinary window glass. Upon this glass the damped samples of Pulp and Paper were placed and the lights turned on. The enameled Asbestos proved to be an excellent reflector and gave off light which showed up clearly all the dirt and foreign particles in the sheet. The Asbestos sheet was used for two reasons, first as a thermal insulator, and second because of the whiteness of the light it reflected.

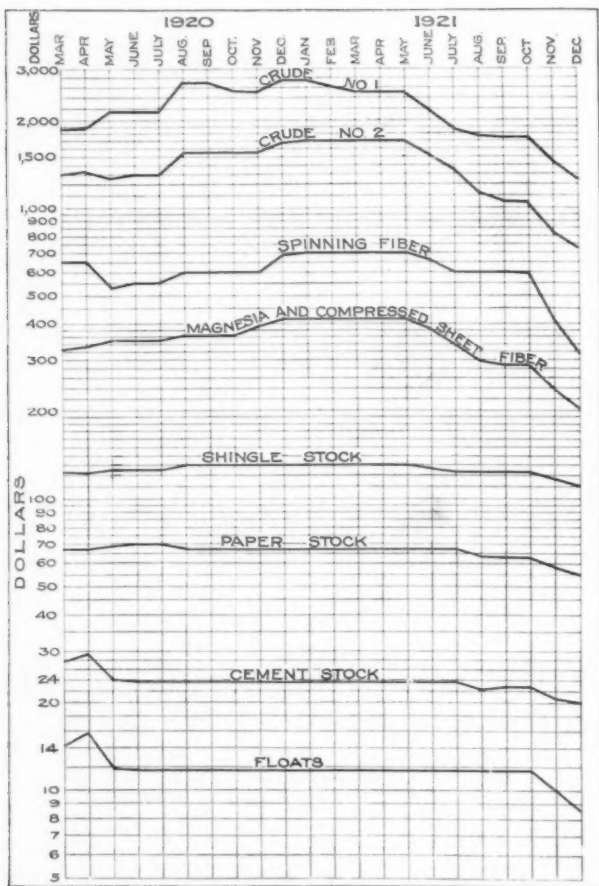
EMERGENCY USES

In the rest of the plant the use of Asbestos is confined mostly to Pipe Covering and to use around electrical work. It has proven especially useful in emergency cases. Often various parts of stator frames are broken in moving motors. These parts can easily be repaired in most instances by either electro or ox-welding them. The one danger lies in the injury to the stator coils, due to the great heat used in the weld. In one instance the writer had several coils damaged, but after that, whenever any welding on a frame containing coils in good condition was to be done, the parts being welded were thoroly encased in Asbestos Fibre, which eliminated any chance of thermal deterioration.

We are indebted to the U. S. Geological Survey for graph given on page 8. The vertical scale of this graph is such that the forms of the curves are strictly comparable. Equally proportional variations are shown by similar curves, whether for the highest grade or the lowest; in other words, when the slopes of the curves are the same, the proportional change in price has been the same. For example, if the price of Crude dropped one-quarter and if the price of shingle stock also dropped one-quarter in the same period of time, the slope of both lines representing this change would be the same.

The most notable fact brought out by these tables is the relative stability of the lower grades, particularly shingle stock and paper stock.

A S B E S T O S



PRICES OF CANADIAN CRUDE AND FIBRE

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Waite - Wild
Asbestos Company
Framingham, Massachusetts
For Quality

"We read it, it may interest others"

PRICE CUTTING IS PEANUT SALESMANSHIP

The price cutter is worse than a criminal. He is a fool. He not only pulls down the standard of his goods; he not only pulls down his competitors; he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he himself is afloat.

Nothing is so easy as to cut prices; and nothing is so hard as to get them back when once they have been pulled down.

Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wisest scientists in the world can't pick that water up.

Who gets the benefit of price cutting?

Nobody.

The man who sells makes no profit; and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article.

No manufacturer can permanently keep up the standard of his goods if the price is persistently cut. Pretty soon he is compelled to use cheaper materials, and to cut down the wages of his workers.

The man who cuts prices puts up the sign: "This way to the junk heap!"

He admits his own failure as a salesman. He admits he has been defeated according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules of business.

He admits he cannot win by fighting fair.

He brands himself as a hitter below the belt.

If the business world were dominated by price cutters, there would be no business at all.

Price-cutting, in fact, is not business any more than small-pox is health.

—Standard Oil Magazine.

ASBESTOS

Automobiles Production and Shipments

Production of both passenger cars and trucks slumped over 21 per cent in November, to the lowest mark on record since the war.

Figures have now become available for past months and are given in the following table:

Month	Pass. Cars	Trucks
July, 1921	165,575	10,761
August, 1921	167,705	13,076
September, 1921	144,660	13,645
October, 1921	134,734	12,810
November, 1921	106,042	10,009

Shipment of automobiles declined in about the same ratio. During the past four months shipments have steadily declined, partly due to seasonal causes. The figures on shipments were as follows:

	Oct. 1921	Nov. 1921	Avg. for Oct. & Nov. 1920	First 11 mos. of 1921	First 11 mos. of 1920
By railroads (carloads) ..	17,676	14,061	13,253	182,833	239,262
Driveaways					
(No. machines)	12,808	10,509	9,497	136,763	464,398
By boat					
(No. machines)	2,214	1,385	659	22,092	

Reports of motor accessory dealers indicate a decline of almost 5 per cent in purchases and of about 6 per cent in outstanding notes in October, while accounts past due increased $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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IMPORT

EXPORT

— A S B E S T O S —

MARKET CONDITIONS

The state of trade in Asbestos and Magnesia is probably best told by the record of shipments from Canada.

To be sure, other parts of the world ship Asbestos, but Canada leads them all in quantity and significance.

1920 sales of Canadian were \$14,792,607.

Fair estimates place 1921 sales at about \$5,000,000 or one third those of 1920.

Tonnage has decreased more than has value, indicating a greater drop in demand for short fibres than for the longer grades.

It is true that the beginning of 1921 found most manufacturing mills well supplied with raw stocks so that sales of finished goods did not fall off as much as did sales of fibres.

Nevertheless, the most optimistic must admit that 1921 was a very unsatisfactory year in the trade and nearly everybody is glad it has passed into history.

At the moment, we can see no real improvement. The spring promises unusual activity in building and Asbestos will be extensively used, especially since prices are now so extremely low.

Any appearance of better demand will result in higher prices because, for some months past, nearly all Asbestos goods have been selling at loss.

December 1921 Automobile Exports show an increase of 20% over November, another healthy indication.

Some Moses to show how used cars can be disposed of, without such terrific loss to everybody, will lead the way to better business for all lines. Every market is glutted with secondhand stuff which nobody wants and a very large part of the potential car market is refusing to take losses imposed when trading a used car for a new car.

The man who has the money to spare *should* buy just as he bought Liberty Bonds.

Penuriousness is not thrift, and until the purse strings are reasonably loosed we cannot have "good times."

Let us all do our bit to relieve the distressing unemployment situation.



We are supposed to be talking about market conditions
February, 1922

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MIKESELL BROTHERS COMPANY

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Asbestos Yarn
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— A S B E S T O S —

ditions. To a very large degree market conditions, as well as all other conditions affecting human life and relations, are made by ourselves.

All industry is in dire need of one particular thing to which entirely too little attention is being paid. That thing is *salesmanship*.

During the war period salesmen as a class became lazy, their jobs consisting in telling the customer how much stuff he might have and not by any manner of means urging the customer to take. For the past eighteen months the majority of sales organizations have been following the easiest way—that of selling goods on price. Any ordinary clerk can take orders if he has the best price on fairly equal quality of merchandise; it takes considerably more than an ordinary clerk to dig up new customers, new uses for his product and to sell, in addition to merchandise, a service for which the customer pays a price.

Only a few days ago a man showed us an order for a fair sized amount of Asbestos material which order he had secured without the slightest bit of competition, no other Asbestos salesman in the country appearing to have had any knowledge whatever of this requirement.

The use to which this Asbestos material was put is not at all obscure; the customer is a well known concern, but only one Asbestos salesman in the whole United States was in on the job. Needless to say he got a fair price for his merchandise, not only because he had no competition, but because he gave the buyer a real service in keeping closely in touch with him, knowing his wants well in advance and helping the buyer to work out the details of the article in which the Asbestos was used.

Unless and until the Asbestos Industry develops a greater amount of selling of this kind it will be in the same state as the copper market, or anyone of dozens of other industries where price is the sole interesting factor.



Canadian producers are evidently becoming seriously concerned at the heavy encroachments being made upon Canada's markets by Rhodesia and South Africa, and by the proposed development of the Russian field.

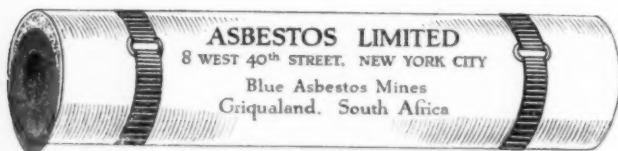
Mr. Samuel A. Davis, in a well considered statement

— ASBESTOS —

**BEST
85%
MAGNESIA**

**is made
with**

**BLUE
ASBESTOS**



Associated With
The Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd
LONDON, ENGLAND

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February, 1922

ASBESTOS

appearing in the Montreal Star recently, presents facts and figures to prove that Canada, while enjoying 85% of the world's trade in raw Asbestos when figured in tonnage, actually supplies a very much less percentage when figured in value.

The statistics available indicate that Canada's share in dollars of the world's business is greatly declining, and Mr. Davis argues quite logically that the Canadian Asbestos Industry is deserving of subsidies from the Government similar to those given to gold mining enterprises, whereas, on the contrary, it is now being penalized to the extent of 5% Royalty Tax on all shipments of raw Asbestos.

Mr. Davis asserts that the Royalty Tax of \$700,000 collected in 1920 represented approximately 25% of the net profit of the mines, and points out that whereas in 1919 and early 1920 buyers of Asbestos were paying the tax, conditions in this respect have changed and the miners now are forced to pay the tax out of their own pockets.

It certainly would appear that the Quebec legislature ought to promptly repeal this burdensome Royalty Tax.

The Wire Market

The copper market is exceedingly dull, but prices, so far as the larger producers are concerned, hold around 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 13 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. for first quarter.

There has been some pressure to sell, by dealers who some months ago bought first quarter copper and who would sell now (but in comparatively small lots) at 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. or a shade under that. Larger producers claim that when this limited amount of "distress copper" is off the market, the price will again advance, but that will perhaps depend upon how liberal a schedule of resumption is put into effect at the copper mines.

Zinc has reached the low level of 4.55 cents East St. Louis basis for February shipment, but there is as yet little evidence of interest on the part of domestic buyers; however, possibilities of export may rally the present drooping market.—*The Standard Underground Cable Company.*

Misconceptions of Asbestos

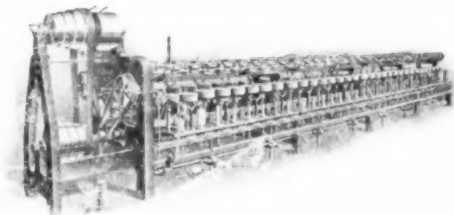
Peculiarities in the properties of Asbestos give rise to many misconceptions. Chief among these is whether it belongs to the mineral or vegetable kingdom. Some geologists have held it belongs to both; others call it a mineralogical vegetable, still others a physical paradox. This confusion is easily accounted for by the unusual properties of the material. In deposit it is imbedded in rock and when taken from the mine the crude per se is a mineral beyond question. When, however, the mineral form is broken up, and its fibrous nature revealed in a soapy white silky material like wool, cotton, flax and silk, having qualities of being spun like its vegetable contemporaries, it does partake of vegetable origin. The best authorities are agreed, nevertheless, that asbestos is a mineral, and only its fiberizing qualities when crushed make it seem otherwise.

Some geologists and mineralogists insist on the erroneous idea that there is a differential in quality between Canadian and Italian Asbestos in favor of the latter. The rarity of the Italian mineral as well as the limitations of use at that time, made the original users feel that they had a gem nowhere equalled. A reason for this sentiment was the absence of modern invention providing the machinery to make possible divers grades of Asbestos for different purposes and, naturally with the raw material available, the industrial arts readily found use for short fibres. Of these and their uses the ancients did not know, they referring and utilizing only the long fibre known to us as No. 1 Crude. A comparison on a quality basis between best Italian and best Canadian Asbestos Crudes would leave nothing to favor the former with the possible exception of length. The unquestioned proof of this statement becomes evident when a consultation of exports of Canadian Asbestos reveals that quite a quantity, comparatively, goes to Italy. The error is further emphasized by the absolute knowledge that but 2% of the Canadian fibre used for commercial purposes is No. 1 Crude. It would seem, therefore, that the supporters of this theory considered only a very small fractional part of the problem—and were not comparing similar grades.

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ASBESTOS

Another popular delusion prevails that Asbestos is virtually immune from the effects of heat however high the temperature. The fact is that the commercial world will bear testimony that there is nothing absolutely immune from heat if sufficiently intense. Yet the popular opinion is that Asbestos will withstand any amount of heat. One mineralogist says it is unaffected up to 2000° F., another that some Asbestos is unaffected at 5000° F. In laboratory research experience these high degrees of temperature might be found difficult to duplicate. The province of Asbestos in the commercial world may be said to be to furnish those goods for use in the industrial arts as will most nearly approach immunity from the effects of heat and fire. Asbestos is the greatest heat resister known, but nature never endowed it, or anything else, with absolute immunity.

That Asbestos is the best fire proofing material known in the commercial world is universally recognized. Its heat resisting qualities, however, as contradistinct from high non-conductivity are known only to research and the engineering profession. Asbestos per se is not a good non-conductor of heat as is popularly supposed and the hallucination has been planted in the public mind by confusion with the foregoing properties. Rather it is a good conductor. The best proof of its conductibility lies in its use to make kettle rests for cooking. An Asbestos disc is placed directly over a gas jet to better diffuse the heat around the bottom of the kettle, to prevent the kettle's being burned, and, sometimes, that the food may be cooked slowly and uniformly. Here the heat is conducted from the gas flame to the bottom of the kettle thru the Asbestos plate—the exact antithesis as to function of popular conception.

Splendid non-conducting pipe-coverings for hot steam pipes ARE made of Asbestos, but in itself, the Asbestos does not function as the non-conducting factor. The conservation of heat is brought about by artificially created dead air-cell spaces interlocking as minutely as possible and the more minute the more efficient. These occluded cells set up a resistance to radiation—which is erroneously attributed to a function of the Asbestos. This material in the trade is known commercially as Air-Cell Covering.

In conclusion Asbestos is a mineral serving the in-

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Plain and Metallic Cloths

Braided and Woven Tapes

Braided Tubings

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Gloves, Mittens, Leggings

Gaskets, Seamless and Jointed

Packings, Steam and High Pressure

Wick and Rope

**Asbestos Fibre Spinning
Company**

North Wales, Penna.

— A S B E S T O S —

dustrial arts in a unique manner. The source for 88% of the world's commercial requirements is Canada where four little townships supply it in quality unexcelled and in quantity as demanded. Its heat resisting qualities are limited, tho it holds first rank in this respect among commercial materials. It possesses the best fire proofing qualities known, is an excellent heat resister, but is not a non-conductor of heat. Its functions are so specific and so apparently paradoxical that except to the trade or the trained engineer, its commercial applications can scarcely be expected to engross the minds of the general public.

From Our Spanish Correspondent

We are informed by our Spanish correspondent that conditions so far have not been favorable for the development of Asbestos (Chrysotile) deposits in Spain.

He says there is no doubt about the existence of an extensive belt of Asbestos bearing Serpentine rock in the Northwest of Spain, and samples picked up in various places during the course of surface workings have shown a material of good quality, fineness and in many instances of spinnable length. A sample of this material is here in our little collection of Asbestos and Asbestos products.

It is reported that in the opinion of several Asbestos experts who have visited the deposits they are worthy of interest and these experts have advised intensive and extensive prospecting work to be carried on.

Unlike most Asbestos deposits in various parts of the world, the Spanish Asbestos belt has excellent transportation facilities, the nearest railway station on a main line being only 4 kilometres (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from the spot where the most frequent and important indications have been detected, and this railroad station is but 50 kilometres (31 miles) from one of the most important ports in Northwestern Spain.

Several people have shown an interest in these deposits but owing to the world financial situation it has not been possible to put the Mines into operation. The concessions are held by J. M. Roviralta, Eng., Plaza A. Lopez, 15, Barcelona, Spain, a well known Asbestos Cement manufacturer and Mr. Roviralta would welcome any interest shown on the part of American capitalists or Asbestos manufacturers in the development of these deposits. Mr. Richard Williams, The Atlantic Trust Co., 17 South St., Baltimore, Md., represents Mr. Roviralta in the United States.

ASBESTOS



ALVIN M. EHRET
President, Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company,
Valley Forge, Penna.

February, 1922

Page Twenty-three

—• A S B E S T O S —

The Wrong Place to Economize

By P. NICHOLLS.

The tremendous advance in all building materials during the past several years has caused prospective builders to take serious thought and in the majority of cases, to materially reduce either the quality or the quantity of the "extras" that go to make up the complete building.

In many of these instances, no particular harm is done. For instance bronzed iron door fittings look almost as good and wear probably almost as well as solid bronze. Practically, the result is the same in each case.

But there are certain places where a cut-price economy is likely to prove costly in the end and the heating plant is most certainly one of these.

For instance, by reducing the size of the heating plant, a saving of several hundred dollars is easily possible—but the result would so assuredly prove a "boom-erang" that this form of economy is out of the question. Every modern building must have heat and plenty of it.

But there is another part of the heating plant which is a favorite target for this "economist." I refer specifically to the pipe-covering, which is one of the last items of equipment to be supplied, and is only too often cut down to a dangerously low level both of efficiency and durability.

It is the custom to regard pipe covering as an expense, in which it is classed with all the miscellaneous items of equipment such as painting.

As a matter of fact while nearly every other detail of the building can be placed in this class, a good pipe covering is an investment which will easily pay its own cost in a few months and will unquestionably pay the difference between itself and a poorer grade in the first winter.

A good and a poor covering, or insufficient thickness, may have a large difference in heat saving efficiency. When it is known that 100 square feet of bare pipe surface will dissipate heat to the equal of 8.5 tons in six months when the pressure of steam in the pipe is kept at 5 lbs., or 10 tons when the pressure is 10 lbs., it will be recognized how quickly the cost of coal waste grows.

If the pipe is in the room the heat will not be entirely wasted, but part of it only wrongly located. If it is in the

— A S B E S T O S —

walls or the cellar, however, the greater part is truly lost. Any heat, however, is wasted if it does not produce comfort, or if it causes discomfort to the occupants.

In the coldest weather there will not be much complaint, but in the interseason periods it is often desired to cut off all heat from a room, and yet have steam in the pipes, and at such times the comfort of the better insulation is noticed.

Better and sufficient insulation is a paying proposition in dollars saved, both as coal and as increased comfort and efficiency of the occupants of the building.

The cheap covering has no guaranteed life. It may last five years or more. Certainly it will deteriorate considerably in efficiency as time goes on.

The better covering can be absolutely guaranteed against deterioration for the lifetime of the building. Frequently it has outlasted one building and has been re-applied to another. Consequently its salvage value is more than the original difference in cost.

So on three grounds; Coal saving efficiency, durability and salvage, we find the original difference in cost not only completely wiped out but a heavy credit balance established.

The point is this, it is folly to specify a poor, non-durable, inefficient covering simply because it *looks* cheap *to buy*. On the same basis it would pay to buy seconds instead of face bricks, lime instead of cement, or cast iron instead of steel girders.

Heat is vital to the success of any building. With coal prices constantly soaring, the need for a revision of our coal saving methods is vital also. The time has come when the question of pipe covering should be discussed on a basis of modern coal prices—not in the “Spirit of 1776” when fuel cost next to nothing.

Too little attention is being paid to fuel saving efficiency and too much emphasis laid on first cost.

As a practical engineer without an axe of any kind to be ground, but who has made a study of many years of this particular side of fuel economy, I want to draw attention to results rather than costs, to efficiency as the truest basis of economy.

Isn't it nearly time we began to treat this question with some of the seriousness it really deserves? I hear of

ASBESTOS



Photos by courtesy of Engineering & Mining Journal.
The fire at Gas Well Martin No. 1, near Long Beach, Calif., was extinguished with the aid of an Asbestos Suit. For full description see December "ASBESTOS"

A S B E S T O S

new buildings being planned with pipe covering so inefficient that a coat of whitewash would be nearly as effective. Coal is going to be costly for many years to come and it is time we realized that pipe covering isn't merely ornamentation but has as important a place in the specification as any other item of the equipment. The covering on some of our newest big buildings is scarcely fit for an ordinary two-story dwelling.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Imports of Raw Asbestos during the month of November 1921 were:

From	Tons	Valued at
Italy	2	\$800.00
China	18	438.00
Br. South Africa	85	871.00
	105	2,109.00
Canada	7570	255,209.00
	7675	\$257,318.00

Imports of Manufactured Asbestos for November 1921 amounted to \$4,070 exclusive of Canada, and divided as follows:

From	
France	\$3.00
Austria	730.00
Germany	13.00
England	3,327.00

No raw Asbestos was exported from the United States during November.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods during November amounted to \$6,698 exclusive of Canada, of which \$1,150 went to England, \$3,532 to Mexico, \$1,765 to the Philippines.

During November 1920, \$310,461 worth of Manufactured Asbestos Goods were exported, likewise not including Canada.

We note from the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, published by the Department of Commerce, U. S. Government, that on November 30th, 1921, there remained in warehouse \$18,003 worth of imported Asbestos Manufactures.

[illegible]

Many current prices are below cost of production. Some of them are due to enforced selling by houses which *must* have cash at almost any cost. A goodly lot of the ultra-low prices seem to be due to peculiar reasoning by financially strong sellers.

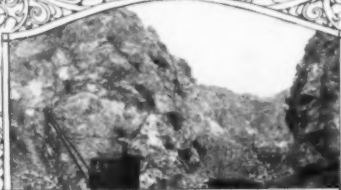
But when it comes to the second class, every record of business history illustrates the futility of an effort of a large, strong factor to kill or cripple competition by selling below cost.

To illustrate, take the case of wick and rope packings. It is generally recognized that into these products can be put "fly" and other by-products of textile mills. Even so, this "fly" has a fairly high value per pound for several purposes and it does cost *something* to operate wick machines. If recent reported prices for wick are true, and we believe they are, somebody is losing money on every pound sold.

Or take 85% Magnesia Cement, sixty pounds per bag listing at \$7.50 per bag. Assuming that Carbonate of Magnesia can be made at a cost of 4c. per pound (and we doubt it) and assuming that Asbestos fibre of magnesia quality, cleaned and prepared, costs 15c. per pound (and that is low) what does 60 pounds of cement cost?

Factory cost	\$3.49
--------------------	--------

As in the case of wick and rope, 85% Magnesia Cement is to some extent a scavenger in that broken blocks and sections may be ground up and made into Cement,



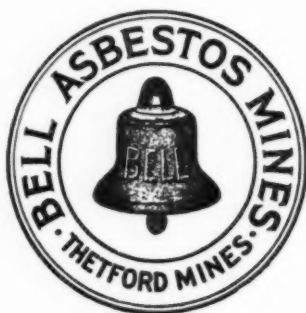
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of Asbestos Fibre

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— A S B E S T O S —

but, study of the current prices for coverings and blocks indicates clearly that the prices for these goods allow no margin for "scrap."

We venture to say that no Magnesite manufacturer operating today can break even on present prices. Each appears determined to meet every cut made by the others and then to go them one better.

With but four actively operating plants east of the Rockies and only one west, it is a marvel that stockholders and managers choose to dissipate hard won reserves in a useless price cutting war that results in no good to anybody, not even to the buyer of the goods.

If any of the Asbestos or Magnesite producers or manufacturers have an idea that by such policies they can drive competitors into bankruptcy, we recommend to them an intensive study of business history. It's an old, old game that almost never works harm to anybody save to him who plays it.

Perhaps we are developing philanthropists who wish to aid the poor and penniless public by sacrificing all profit and some principal. Even this worthy purpose cannot be achieved, for the philanthropist will go broke before the public has been aided enough to know about it.



"Business is Rotten"

"When a man says 'Business is Rotten,' it means that something is Rotten all right, but it isn't BUSINESS."

So says H. C. Walker of New York City.

We are hearing a great deal about poor business, unsatisfactory fundamental conditions, frozen credits, effects of tariffs and a thousand and one things set up to explain why business is not normal.

What interests us more than any of this discussion is the fact that some companies in every line are going right ahead, doing a fairly satisfactory volume of business and at fair average prices. So long as any one concern in a given line of business can make progress, it will be mighty hard for any combination of circumstances to explain the failure of others in the same line to advance.

The most assinine practice indulged in by nearly all lines of business is that of trying to help volume by cutting prices well below cost of production. There are very

— A S B E S T O S —

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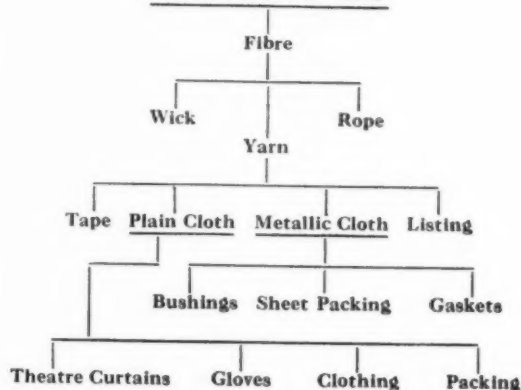
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Compressed Asbestos Fibre Sheet Packing

“Quality and Service”

— A S B E S T O S —

occasional times when such a practice might be justified but they are few and far between and of very short duration.



Confidence

Johns-Manville, Inc., having reduced salaries 10% in October 1921, now announces a return to the old basis effective January 1, 1922.

The Company's formal statement has been broadly published but the action impresses us as a most practical and convincing declaration of faith in the future of American business.

Would that more business men had like faith, plus a modicum of charity.



Philanthropy or Poor Business?

Even tho prices in some lines have dropped below the cost of production, some consolation may be derived from the fact that every drop in price of pipe covering means a greater purchasing power for the community at large, not only for pipe coverings, but for the coal which is saved by those pipe coverings.

The prices of practically all pipe and boiler coverings are now so low that no one can possibly justify the continued use of uncovered heated surfaces even tho the steam temperature is not more than five pounds, or the heated surface on ordinary hot water boiler in the kitchen.

If the pipe covering industry is determined to give its goods away, it may be injuring itself financially but it is certainly doing a wonderful service to the community and to future generations who may not have available such tremendous deposits of coal as are now at hand.



Four Wheel Brakes

Many automotive engineers are giving increasing attention to the important question of Brakes for both passenger and truck types of cars.

At the recent meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, quite a considerable discussion ensued with respect to the use of Brakes on all four wheels of automobiles.

We learn upon inquiry that several foreign cars are

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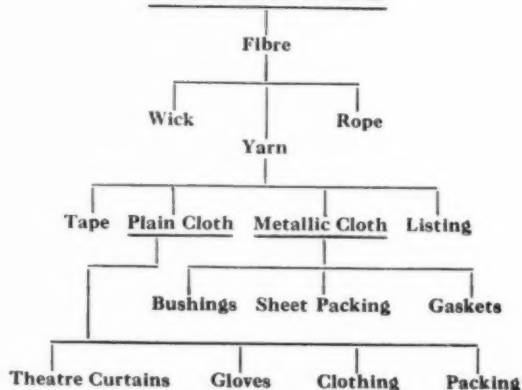
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so equipped, and it is interesting to note that the Landry Manufacturing Company, Inc., New Bedford, Mass, is actually manufacturing four wheel brakes for motor cars.

It is claimed that the Landry equipped four-wheel brake enables a car travelling at thirty miles per hour to stop in *twenty* feet of space, whereas an ordinary brake equipment will require *eighty-three* feet of space to stop the same car going at thirty miles per hour.

The alarming increase in loss of life and property resulting from automobile accidents, points the way to improved controlling devices. It has been predicted that the four wheel brake will, at a comparatively early date, become universally employed on American automobiles.

With good brake lining, applied to large drums, properly controlled by rightly designed levers, a great many cars could avoid crashes, damage and death.

The four wheel brake will help.

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<u>C A R</u> S	<u>C A R</u> A	<u>C A R</u> B

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Developing a Method for Testing Brake Lining

During Auto Show week in New York, Mr. S. von Ammon, Associate Mechanical Engineer, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., presented a paper under the title "Developing a Method for Testing Brake-Linings."

Twelve pages, each 9x12 inches, are required to report the paper, including illustrations, drawings and charts, so that it is impossible for us to reproduce the paper in its entirety.

The high points, however, may be briefly stated as follows:

The Bureau of Standards in establishing the conditions for the tests, allows sufficient latitude for new and improved materials likely to be developed in the future.

No conditions have been included as a part of either tests or specifications as might place unnecessary restraint on the choice of materials or method of manufacture, the sole basis of test being the ability of the finished product to render the service required.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to go much farther than tests and specifications controlling performance of Brake Lining in actual service or under conditions closely approximating actual road service.

It is interesting to note the importance laid by the Bureau of Standards on the impregnating compounds used in the manufacture of Brake Lining. It seems, from the tests, necessary to design brakes so as to reduce the maximum temperature insofar as possible, and to employ only impregnating compounds having high heat resistance.

Estimates of temperatures developed in these tests, where the brake drum was being cooled, indicate from 302 to 392 deg. F. The same tests with an uncooled drum show temperatures from 482 to 842 deg. F.

All Brake Lining manufacturers seem agreed that the Bureau of Standards has made wonderful progress in getting at some of the basic facts, and to date eight to ten equipments, similar to that employed by the Bureau of Standards, have been built by individual Brake Lining producers.

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Asbestos Roof Cements

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ASBESTOS

The future work of the Bureau of Standards will be followed closely by the Brake Lining Industry, and anyone so desiring, may obtain a full, illustrated copy of Mr. von Ammon's paper by addressing the Society of Automotive Engineers, 29 W. 39th Street, New York City, enclosing 50c. and asking for "Developing a Method for Testing Brake Linings."

Importance of Insulation in Mine and Tunnel Shafts

BY ARTHUR BECHTOL

The use of Asbestos in wet mine shafts, is not only an aid to the efficiency of the mine, but over and over again is the means of saving the lives of the workmen.

A man who works in a wet shaft knows its dangers, but even that knowledge will not always save him from injury.

Asbestos is used in various ways in these mine and tunnel shafts. Where a mine produces enough underground water to require pumping operations it is utilized as packing for steam pipes, for the connecting of pipe sections, covering hot parts of steam pumps and steam feed pipes in closely crowded pump stations, etc.

Probably the most important use is as insulation, both for electric wires and for hot steam pipes.

Workmen climb over timbers in the shaft that are loose and slippery with a constant drip of oil and water upon them. Frequently the workman slips and catches himself on a pipe, timber or ladder. Involuntarily he will grab for anything, whether he knows it to be a heavy voltage wire, a hot steam pipe, or a loose rope. And if it is the unprotected steam pipe, reflex action will cause him to let go before his mind can command him to bear the heat and hold on. The shaft workers fear a hot pipe or a "hot" wire more than a cave-in.

Steam pipe covering, therefore, is more than a necessity in a wet mine or tunnel shaft, for it not only conserves and promotes the efficiency of the steam line, but saves the lives of workmen. Equally important is electric insulation made from Asbestos.

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— A S B E S T O S —

An illustration of the importance of steam pipe covering in mine and tunnel shafts is shown by an accident which occurred in a power tunnel in Northern California early this year. It is not often nowadays that you find unprotected pipes in mine or tunnel shafts for engineers have learned the importance of well covered steam pipes in accident prevention. In this instance the pipes had been well protected, but in making a change in the shaft a section of the pipe covering had been removed and, thru carelessness, was not replaced. Later when the shaft was flooded, the field engineer was lowered in the cage to measure the height of the water in the shaft. No one suspected that the water, due to the uncovered section of pipe, was boiling, and the cage going down a few feet too far, resulted in the engineer being scalded to the hips. He finally recovered, but only after weeks of severe suffering spent in the hospital.

Manufacturers of steam pipe covering can do a real service to humanity by exerting every effort to see that pipes in tunnels are properly protected.



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Contractors and Distributors Page

Frequently suggestions have come to us from readers of "ASBESTOS" urging us to encourage the organization of a national pipe-covering association. We believe such a movement would be fruitful of much good if adequately supported. Our service is available always to any part of the Asbestos Industry by whom it is desired.

An organization of contractors would have a large field in which to function. Practices in the trade of every kind and description could be interchanged to the advantage of many, if not all. One can learn SOMETHING good from the poorest managed office. The method of submitting proposals is no less important than are the terms and conditions of sale prescribed. Credit risks are always a paramount issue. Costs vary among contractors by a large percentage either way, from a standard base, leaving ample room for the experience of one shop to check-mate the other.

Labor is not only a varying element of cost, but is of decidedly divers efficiency. The supply is uncertain; working conditions anything but uniform. Labor policies have been and are extremely irritating, conditions varying from wide open shop to sealed tight closed shop. Rates are very much diversified. A schedule of man-hour units of work might well be established uniformly for all types of covering and kinds of application.

A factor to be interchanged with indisputable value is overhead costs. Individual policies might well work toward some uniformity with consequent efficiency. The contractor's problems are distinctly local and in this wise state legislation is important and vital to the Asbestos contracting fraternity. Little or nothing has been made of this phase of promotion, the fraught with infinite possibilities.

Trade data is woefully lacking among the jobbers, distributors, contractors, etc., retracting more than anything else aggressive salesmanship. The weight, the strength—crushing, compressive and tensile—the hardness, the per cent of voids, ability to withstand vibration and abrasion, effect of immersion, general efficiency and specific adaptations, of every known kind of insulation covering, are all of intense interest to the trade. Yet how seldom explored as authentic talking points. Explanations as to why coverings sag and when covering fails, mean more sales for everybody if a covering has failed when it has sagged. Surely the free, frank and unlimited exchange of such vital information would react to the benefit of the entire trade concerned.

Organization builds up confidence which means harmony—the by-product of which is efficiency—our ultimate goal. Spoiled work, a poor job of insulation, decreased production, increased cost of labor turnover are not YOUR problems so much as they are everybody's problems. Better let your competitor throw bricks at you across the table for prices made, business taken or whatnot, than have your prospects and customers want to throw them. Have competitors tell you that you are giving least for the best price you can get. It is better than to have the trade know or find YOU out.

Thru salesmen's reunions and contractors meetings constructive policies might be formulated and much progress made on matters such as above enumerated. But NOT unless the contractors want organization. Territorial allotment for meeting purposes would convenience members. Whether your opinion harmonizes or not, write us YOUR reaction to this suggestion.

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Paul Hammerich

Inspector of Asbestos, Crude and
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— A S B E S T O S —

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers was held on January 24th, 25th and 26th, at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

The City of New York is planning to spend a large sum of money for the construction of new ferry boats for East River Traffic, for the purpose of reconstruction of existing ferry boats, for the completion of ferry terminals, construction of floating dry docks and other harbor improvements.

According to the National Bank of Commerce, New York, the impulse toward consolidation of interests and resources which produced in America the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, and the Ford organization, has in recent years been felt with particular force in British industry. In the face of keen international competition, both prospective and actual, British industry appears to be approaching rapidly to the stage of large corporate organization thru amalgamation and merger.

Manufacturers of materials used in the Construction Industry should find consolation and encouragement in the figures of statisticians concerning the present status of the building world. Best statistics would seem to indicate that this country has need of 1,200,000 homes, 22,000 apartment buildings, 5,000 public schools and 20,000 office and public buildings, factories, etc.

The shortage, of course, is due to the building construction efforts having been diverted to other channels to win the war. The country is behind in its construction program approximately six years. It would seem that the time must come when building so long neglected will have to come forward and provide homes for our people, schools for the education of our children, and public buildings for the people at large.

The Mining and Metallurgical Society of America has recently published a bulletin on "Principles Relating to the International Disposition of Minerals," in which are classified the minerals available in the United States in large quantities, those which exist in inadequate amounts and those which the United States lacks entirely. Asbestos is placed under the second class.

Variations in restrictions and in methods of determining license fees for motor trucks as between different states was the subject of editorial comment in the September 1st issue of the Engineering News-Record. Some states will license a truck for a year on a \$10.00 fee, while another state would exact a \$200.00 fee to license the same truck. Engineering tests have demon-

— A S B E S T O S —

strated that impact values on the same obstruction at the same speed is as much as seven times as great with solid tire wheels as with pneumatic tires, yet many states take no cognizance of this damaging differential in fixing license fees. Certain states fix license fees arbitrarily, while others aim to determine them scientifically. It would appear, incidentally, that Bill Smith should pay no more license for operating a five ton truck in Ohio than the man who operates the same truck in Pennsylvania. Whether large or small the relative damage of the truck to road beds, or its effect on road maintenance costs, should be the determining factor in fixing license fees.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has purchased and taken over thru its subsidiary, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, the plant of the Southwestern Shipbuilding Company of Los Angeles Harbor, California.

A conference of the managers of the thirty-seven Better Business Bureaus, operating in thirty-seven of the larger cities in the country, will be held in St. Louis from February 21st to 24th inclusive. Most of our readers are at least partially familiar with the work being done by these Better Business Bureaus, particularly the Truth-in-Advertising movement.

At the last meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, a paper was presented by J. Edward Schipper, Technical Editor, Class Journal Company, Detroit, under the title "Passenger-Car Brakes." The paper, with its illustrations requires 19 pages 9"x12" for reproduction, and may be obtained from the Society of Automotive Engineers, 29 W. 39th Street, New York City at a price of 50c each.

On page 51 of January "ASBESTOS" appeared a table giving analyses of various Asbestos Fibres. Our readers may have noted and not clearly understood the two analyses given for Blue Fibres and the two given for Amosite. The numbers 1 and 2 in this case do not mean Nos. 1 and 2 Crude but simply designate the numbers of the samples, one sample being taken from one district where Blue Fibre or Amosite was mined and the other sample from some other district, the analyses varying slightly.

Our correspondent who supplied these analyses suggests that possibly our readers may not understand why the analyses on the two Blue samples add up to exactly 100 per cent, since this is an impossible result. It was obtained by the chemist making a forced determination of the combined water.

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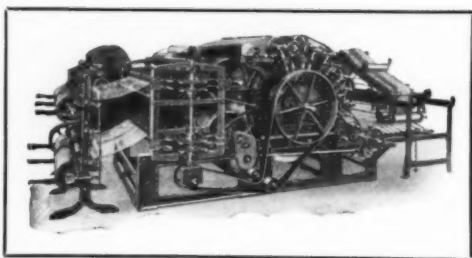
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Penna.



NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Asbestos Pin Stars, a bowling team made up of men from the Johns-Manville organization at Manville, N. J., lead in the Industrial Bowling League race at Somerville, N. J., and recently broke the league record when they registered a 931 score.

A splendid new catalog issued by the Sall Mountain Company, Chicago and Scranton, is before us.

Beautifully illustrated, well arranged and masterfully printed, this is a real addition to the permanent records of the Asbestos Industry.

On January 1st Henry M. Wyatt took charge of the Insulation and Asbestos Goods Department of the Walker Jamar Company, Duluth. Mr. Wyatt has been connected since 1915 with one of the largest manufacturers of Asbestos Products as Sales Engineer in the cities of Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth.

The Walker Jamar Company specialize in roofing and sheet metal work, as well as carrying complete stocks of Asbestos and Magnesia products for power plants and industrial purposes. With the addition of Mr. Wyatt to their sales organization they will be in position to give even better service in this line.

There has recently been invented an electrically heated jacket designed for use by sufferers from pneumonia. Fine gauge wire wound spirally with *asbestos* insulation is woven into the body of the jacket and so distributed as to give local warmth where most needed.

An article on Paper Tile states that it is made from paper of strong fibre, containing tannin, soaked in a solution of ammonium sulphate 30, zinc chloride 6, sodium silicate 10, boric acid 10, and water 400, dried and then painted with a mixture of asphalt 30, coal tar 40, drying oil 10, graphite powder 10 and asbestos powder 10, finally with graphite powder, after which it is rolled and dried.

The Felt Paper Company of Rowlandville, Md., announces, under date of January 16th, that its felt mill has now been rebuilt and a modern roofing plant has been erected in connection with it, for the manufacture of prepared roofing smooth and slate surfaced, also asphalt paints and roof coatings. It is also stated that the paper mill is prepared to produce Asbestos Paper, Rollboard, Dry Saturating Felt, Deadening Felt, Building Paper and Plaster Board.

The General Manager of this Company is O. R. Emigh, who will be remembered as having formerly been connected with the Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Mfg. Company, of Asbestos, Md.

February, 1922

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ASBESTOS

**SAL-MO
COVERINGS
CUT WASTE**

**FOR
UNDERGROUND and EXPOSED
Steam Lines**

USE SAL-MO CONDUIT COVERING (PAT'D)

It reduces the heat loss under
severe conditions of weather
and temperature.

A laminated flexible structure. Weather-resisting
jacket keeps out moisture and lengthens the life of
the installation.

Heat wasted is gone forever.
SAL-MO CONDUIT COVERING
reduces the cost of steam power
distribution.

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COMPANY**

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CHICAGO**

**NEW YORK CITY
141 W. 20th. St.**

Scranton, Pa.

**BOSTON, MASS.
268 State St.**

ASBESTOS

January "ASBESTOS" page 61, announced the incorporation of the Telendurum Company. The correct name is Telenduron.

Tel	en	duron
Telephone		<i>durable under adverse</i>
or		<i>weather or electric</i>
Telegraph		<i>conditions.</i>

The incorporators expect to manufacture not only telephone stands, receivers, mouth pieces, etc., but also coat buttons, phonograph record blanks and a host of other things.

Practically all of these articles will be made of a composition chiefly consisting of Asbestos fibres.

The Company has an authorized capital of \$500,000.

Latest Bureau of Engineering Navy Department inquiries for Compressed Sheet Packing, indicate a determination on the part of the Government to go very minutely into qualities, methods of manufacture and other details of production and shipping.

The Hon. George R. Smith on February 17th will celebrate his birthday. We extend to him our very heartiest congratulations.

The monthly letter of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, addressed to buyers of Asbestos, explains in some detail the present situation in raw material and continues to advise clients against expecting still further declines in market prices.

The Hon. George R. Smith is not improving as fast as his many friends would like.

J. E. Triganne, American Sales Manager of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, is making one of his periodical trips thru the United States, and honored the office of "ASBESTOS" with a call.

The Quebec Asbestos Corporation has again started work after being shut down a month for repairs.

J. D. Sharpe, Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation of Canada, recently underwent an operation. As we go to press he is reported as gradually recovering, but is still in the hospital.

The United States Asbestos Company has recently added to its organization S. R. Slaymaker as Vice President, and George R. Weber, as Treasurer. We welcome these gentlemen to the Asbestos Industry.

The Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, formerly located at 154 Nassau St., New York City, on February 1st moved its executive offices to more commodious quarters at 1780-82 Broadway. The Corporation's present store and shipping office
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at 67 Murray Street will be retained for the convenience of its marine and industrial patrons but the stock of automotive equipment has been moved to the new address.

Mr. B. Marcuse wishes to advise all his old friends and customers that he has sold his interest in the Asbestos and Mineral Corporation and has purchased the entire capital stock of the Asbestos Crude and Fibre Corporation and the controlling interest of the Asbestos Crude and Fibre Mining Corporation, whose mines are situated near Thetford, Canada.

Mr. Marcuse advises that he will shortly through these columns announce the future policy for both companies and takes this opportunity of thanking all his friends who so loyally helped him to obtain the position that he now holds in the raw Asbestos industry.

The new address of the Asbestos Crude and Fibre Corporation is 620 C. P. R. Building, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York City, at which the world-renowned Asbestos exhibit will be displayed.

The Asbestos and Mineral Corporation will continue business at 1819 Broadway, under the active management of W. R. Leventritt.

It has just come to our attention that the American Insulex Company of Berkeley, California, was declared bankrupt in July 1921, with absolutely no assets.

On December 5, 1921, the Windsor Asbestos Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ont., made a formal assignment to Arthur P. Fitzgerald, Authorized Trustee. Creditors are being asked to file proof of claims in the usual way.

With its increased facilities for handling its rapidly growing automotive equipment business, this Company will extend its scope by the addition of a number of well selected and specialized automotive maintenance lines.

A paper, read by A. L. Hall, before the Geological Survey of South Africa, entitled "On the Asbestos Occurrences Near Kapasche Hoop, in the Barberton District," has just reached the Editor's desk.

It contains thirteen pages with drawings, photographs and tables and may be examined in the office of "ASBESTOS" by any reader interested.

A communication just received from G. G. Epstein, Shabani, South Rhodesia, Africa, informs us that they are about to open up new asbestos deposits in that section, and invites American or European business men to invest capital in this project. The idea is to form companies or syndicates. Should anyone desire to communicate with Mr. Epstein, he can be reached by mail at the above address, or by cable addressed to "Epstein," Shabani, Rhodesia.


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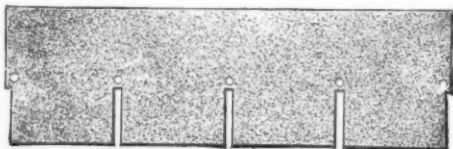
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Strip and Individual Shingles for houses

In rolls for factories, barns,
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By capitalizing its advantages over Rag Felt types of Asphalt Roofings Asbestos Material dealers can, by proper sales effort make the sale of National Aana Roofing a very profitable department of their business.

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Also Manufacturers of

***Air Cell Pipe and Boiler Coverings
Asbestos Paper both flat and corrugated***

ASBESTOS

Asbestos Mines Limited is installing additional dryers, and has closed down its mines for this installation and to rearrange some of its machinery.

The daily date calendars being sent out by the Sall Mountain Company of Chicago, to its customers, are very much appreciated by recipients.

The Arizona Asbestos Clearing House, Globe, Ariz., announces its readiness to undertake the execution of orders placed with it for Arizona Crudes and Fibres.

Reliability and Service are the avowed keynotes of this House and needless to say, if carefully lived up to, success will follow.

W. J. Forbes, formerly connected with the sales department of the Raybestos Company, has joined the organization of the Asbestos Textile Company, New York City, where he is in charge of the sales of Compressed Asbestos Fibre Sheet Packing.

PATENTS

Quite a number of patents have recently been granted which will prove of interest to our readers. They are:

On October 11th, 1921, Process for Making Fibrous Filtering Films. Serial No. 216,111, filed February 8th, 1918, by C. H. Van Nostrand of Orange and Herman E. Schulse of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Van Nostrand will be known to our readers as an official in the Asbestos & Rubber Works of America.

On October 11th, Heat Insulating Formed Body and Method of Making Same. Serial No. 341,228, filed November 28, 1919, by Arthur H. Krieger of Los Angeles, Calif., and Walter L. Jordan, New York. The product is described as "a heat insulating body comprising finely divided diatomaceous earth bonded by substances such as accumulated thereon from the filtration of sugars, formed into the desired shape and dried."

On October 18th, Bonded Article of Magnesia and Alumina, Serial No. 329,160, filed by Ross C. Purdy of Buffalo, N. Y., Milton F. Beecher and Abraham Albert Klein, Worcester, Mass., assignor to the Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.

On October 25th, Process of Manufacture of a Glass using natural silicates such as micaceous minerals, Asbestos and the like. Serial No. 326,917, filed September 27th, 1919, by Percy Broadbent Crossley, Calcutta, India.

On November 1st, Brake or Clutch Band Lining, Serial No. 392,373, filed June 28th, 1920, by Wm. R. Weigle, New York City. On November 1st, Method of impregnating porous or bibulous materials and the product thereof. Serial No. 392,376, filed June 28th, 1920 by Wm. R. Seigle. Mr. Seigle is Vice President of Johns-Manville, Inc.

On November 1st, Carding Machine. Serial No. 267,561, Filed December 20th, 1918 by Edward Tillotson of Rochdale, England,

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assignor to the Potter Asbestos Co., Limited, Rochdale. Described as an "apparatus for mixing and carding fibrous materials."

On November 15th, Fireproof Paint. Serial No. 428,453, filed 392,373, filed June 28th, 1920, by Wm. R. Seigle, New York City. Described as "fireproof paint consisting of sodium silicate, water, powdered asbestos, sodium phosphate and magnesium sulphate."

On December 27th, Asbestos Table Mat. Serial No. 361,345, filed February 25th, 1920 by G. R. Healey, Los Angeles, Calif.

On Jan. 3rd, 1922, Asbestos Ironing Pad. Serial No. 297,026, filed May 14, 1919, by Elizabeth R. Emery, Topeka, Kans.

On Jan. 3rd, 1922, Insulating Substance. Serial No. 382,943, filed May 20, 1920, by H. S. Ashenhurst, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Herbert A. Parkyn, Chicago. Described as "a new composition of matter composed of gypsum containing a retarding chemical aluminum sulphate, magnesium carbonate and water."

"The Danger Line"

By RUFUS T. STROHM

You call Mirandy and the kids, togged out in Sunday duds and lids, and crowd them in the flivver; you set your trilby on her nose and phut-phut-bang! away she goes, while windows shake and quiver. You head her toward the countryside, where winds are sweet and space is wide, and every nerve relaxes; and as you spin you quite forget that life is but a round of debt and toil and pain and taxes.

You coast a mile or so down hill, you cross a creek, approach a mill, and call the landscape splendid; when suddenly the grade dips down toward a sleepy little town just when you thought it ended. The dew upon your brow grows cold, you tramp your brake and pray 'twill hold, and fervent words you utter; but brakes have neither brains nor ears, and so it neither heeds nor hears—you pile up in the gutter.

You sort your offspring from the mess, pick up your wife and brush her dress, and bind your cuts with plaster; then, with suspicion growing strong, you search to learn just what went wrong to bring such swift disaster. You find the lining of your brake burned crisper than a piece of steak by some sweet bride forgotten, because it lacked asbestos threads and got its form and weight from shreds of cheap and shoddy cotton.

If you are easily consoled, it may be cheering to be told that some ten thousand mortals go soaring from this earthly sphere within the span of every year and pass thru heaven's portals, because some scalawag who makes a lining that is used for brakes is so intent on riches that he exceeds the safe per cent of cotton with asbestos blent—and motors fill the ditches!

ASBESTOS



United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

**MANUFACTURERS OF
ASBESTOS YARNS AND FABRICS
ALSO
PACKINGS AND FRICTION FACINGS**

Sold exclusively to manufacturers of rubber goods, packings, and brake linings, and to distributors of asbestos materials on a quantity basis.



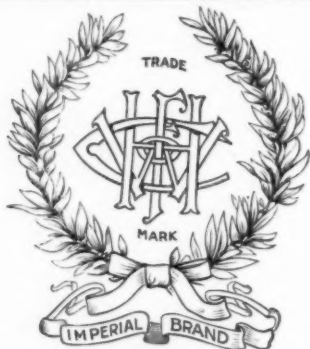
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All Asbestos Pipe Covering with Water-proof Jacket for Outside Lines. Especially adapted for Train Pipe insulation.

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